

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 11th August 1877.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No.      | Names of Newspapers.             | Place of publication.  | Edition.    | Number of copies issued. |
|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| BENGALI. |                                  |                        |             |                          |
| 1        | "Bhárat Shramjibí" ... ..        | Baráhanagar ...        | Monthly ... | 4,000                    |
| 2        | "Grámbártá Prakáshiká" ... ..    | Comercolly ...         | Do. ...     | 200                      |
| 3        | "Banga Hitaishí" ... ..          | Bhowanipore ...        | Weekly ...  | .....                    |
| 4        | "Bishwa Dút" ... ..              | Táligunj, Calcutta ..  | Do. ...     | .....                    |
| 5        | "Bishwa Suhrid" ... ..           | Mymensingh ...         | Do. ...     | 450                      |
| 6        | "Bhárat Mihir" ... ..            | Do. ...                | Do. ...     | 658                      |
| 7        | "Bhárat Sangskarak" ... ..       | Calcutta ...           | Do. ...     | .....                    |
| 8        | "Bengal Advertiser" ... ..       | Do. ...                | Do. ...     | .....                    |
| 9        | "Dacca Prakásh" ... ..           | Dacca ...              | Do. ...     | 400                      |
| 10       | "Education Gazette" ... ..       | Hooghly ...            | Do. ...     | 1,168                    |
| 11       | "Moorshedabad Pratinidhi" ... .. | Berhampore ...         | Do. ...     | .....                    |
| 12       | "Pratikár" ... ..                | Do. ...                | Do. ...     | 235                      |
| 13       | "Grámbártá Prakáshiká" ... ..    | Comercolly ...         | Do. ...     | 200                      |
| 14       | "Sambád Bháskar" ... ..          | Calcutta ...           | Do. ...     | .....                    |
| 15       | "Sulabha Samáchar" ... ..        | Do. ...                | Do. ...     | 3,000                    |
| 16       | "Sádháraní" ... ..               | Chinsurah ...          | Do. ...     | 516                      |
| 17       | "Hindu Hitaishiní" ... ..        | Dacca ...              | Do. ...     | 300                      |
| 18       | "Samáj Darpan" ... ..            | Calcutta ...           | Do. ...     | 460                      |
| 19       | "Soma Prakásh" ... ..            | Bhowanipore ...        | Do. ...     | 700                      |
| 20       | "Sahachar" ... ..                | Calcutta ...           | Do. ...     | .....                    |
| 21       | "Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..           | Bauleah, Rajshahye ... | Do. ...     | .....                    |
| 22       | "Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ... ..    | Kákinia, Rungpore ...  | Do. ...     | 250                      |
| 23       | "Burdwan Pracháriká" ... ..      | Burdwan ...            | Do. ...     | 165                      |

| No. | Names of Newspapers.          | Place of publication. | Edition.   | Number of copies issued. |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|
|     | <b>BENGALI—(continued).</b>   |                       |            |                          |
| 24  | "Sambád Prabhákar" ... ..     | Calcutta ...          | Daily ...  | 550                      |
| 25  | "Sambád Púrnachandrodaya" ... | Do. ...               | Do. ...    | .....                    |
| 26  | "Samáchár Chandriká" ... ..   | Do. ...               | Do. ...    | 625                      |
| 27  | "Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...  | Do. ...               | Do. ...    | .....                    |
|     | <b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>   |                       |            |                          |
| 28  | "Amrita Bazar Patriká" ... .. | Do. ...               | Weekly ... | 2,217                    |
| 29  | "Howrah Hitakarí" ... ..      | Bethar, Howrah ...    | Do. ...    | 300                      |
| 30  | "Moorshedabad Patriká" ... .. | Berhampore ...        | Do. ...    | .....                    |
| 31  | "Burrisal Bártábaha" ... ..   | Burrisal ...          | Do. ...    | 300                      |
|     | <b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>      |                       |            |                          |
| 32  | "Urdu Guide" ... ..           | Calcutta ...          | Do. ...    | 400                      |
|     | <b>URDU.</b>                  |                       |            |                          |
| 33  | "Akhhár-ul-Akhiár" ... ..     | Mozufferpore ...      | Bi-monthly | .....                    |
|     | <b>HINDI.</b>                 |                       |            |                          |
| 34  | "Behár Bandhu" ... ..         | Bankipore, Patna...   | Weekly ... | 509                      |
|     | <b>PERSIAN.</b>               |                       |            |                          |
| 35  | "Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..       | Calcutta ...          | Do. ...    | 250                      |



## INDIAN AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE following is the substance of an article in the *Bishwa Dút*, of the 1st August, headed the "Irresponsible conduct of England towards India":—If the British were at all accountable to anybody for their management of the finances of this empire, they would be, by this time, undergoing a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for breach of trust. Fortunately, however, there is no one to whom they are accountable; and hence they are safe. No one, with a conscience, would waste money in the reckless way in which they waste the revenues of India. Her income has increased a hundred-fold, and is yet insufficient for the expenditure, which they seldom seek to curtail. When an attempt is made in this direction, it only extends to the abolition of a number of native clerkships, and the posts of a few dufftrees and punkha-pullers. Increased expenditure is met by means of loans and taxes. Both have increased to such a degree that the country groans under them. What is more to be regretted is, that this Indian debt is a most unjust burden. The country is made to pay the expenses of her conquest, and charges for which she is not, and ought not to be held, liable.

BISHWA DÚT,  
August 1st, 1877.

2. Adverting to the importance to Government of the friendship of the Amir of Afghanistan, and the present unsatisfactory state of relations with that country, the same paper advises Government to withdraw its troops from Quettah, and thus afford the Amir a practical proof of its sincerity in maintaining that it is not desirous of further conquest or annexation.

BISHWA DÚT.

3. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 1st August, opens an editorial headed "Indian charges for England" with the following observations:—There can be no difference of opinion as to the fact that India is gradually becoming poorer. Under Mahomedan rule, in spite of manifold oppressions, the wealth of the country was not drained; for this reason, that the amounts which the Nawabs extorted were expended in the country. It is not so, however, at the present day. Englishmen come to India to make money; and as soon as that object is attained, they return to England, and there spend their earnings. The condition of India would have been far better, if, like the Mahomedans, Englishmen had fixed their residence here. Besides this, in various other ways does England drain India of her wealth. The injustice of the Home charges, those levied from India for the expenses of the Bagdad and Bussora postal line, the Indo-European telegraph, and the different political agencies in Persia, and on other accounts, are then referred to.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
August 1st, 1877.

4. The same paper dwells on the injustice, which is done to natives in the public service, by allowing them a lower scale of pay than what is given to Europeans. Government has been often known to justify such conduct, on the ground that the expenses of living, in the case of a European, are heavier than those of a native. But this must be considered a mistake, when we see that a native gentleman of position, who holds any respectable post in the public service, is obliged, owing to the peculiar customs of the country, to support a large number of hangers-on, besides those who strictly constitute his family; and that the same necessity does not exist in the case of a European.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.



BHARAT MIHIR,  
August 2nd, 1877.

5. We take the following from the opening leader of the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 2nd August:— We shall try to explain why, in spite of a large number of faults, we still love Turkey. It is well known that progress and enlightenment have no place in that empire. The Turkish Government does not enquire whether the subjects enjoy security of life and property. There has been no end of oppressions on the Christian subjects. The Mahomedan has broken the law with impunity, and oppressed the Christian. The former alone enjoys a monopoly of all high appointments in the public service. Even the wives and daughters of Christians have not been safe from violence at the hands of the Mahomedans. This is neither a false account, nor one relating to a past age. Turkey is suffering for all these sins. We are grieved to notice the self-seeking policy of the British in India; and the slight distinction, that is made between the conquerors and the conquered, pains us considerably. We are apt to curse the British for a few trifling faults in spite of their numberless good qualities. But compared with the Turks, who also rule over a conquered people, the English are angels. Nor is it unintelligible to us, that Russia's advance towards India may lead Government to extend to us, a more liberal treatment, and cease making the invidious distinction which it now does between Europeans and natives. Still, the misfortunes of Turkey awaken our pity and sympathy. We, indeed, know that her days are numbered; for it is an indisputable truth that injustice, oppressions, and slavery will not any longer be permitted to hold sway in the world. Through the force of adverse circumstances, indeed, nature may lose its greatness for some time; but it will not suffer itself to be thus fettered long. Greece affords the best example of this; and India, too, will some day do likewise. Why then are we sorry for Turkey?

We are sorry that Asia, which was at one time the foremost in civilization, is now being gradually brought under subjection to the Europeans. In the midst of the disheartening spectacle of Asia's bondage, the sight of Asiatic Mahomedans ruling in Europe exceedingly gratifies us. Another reason why Turkey has obtained our sympathy is, that she is weak, while Russia is the stronger of the two; and human nature always turns with pity to the weak. But where lies the difference between Russia and Turkey, when she, too, is committing atrocities? We have never for a moment believed, nor shall we ever believe, in such opium dreams as that, on Russia's part, this is a religious war, in which she is engaged to protect the Christian subjects of Turkey from the oppressions of their Mahomedan conquerors. Europe has not yet succeeded in learning any nobler statesmanship than what is based on selfish interests. This policy is being every moment discussed in reference to Egypt. It is a common pretext with European politicians that, as Russia is more civilized than Turkey, the conquest of the latter will promote the interests of civilization. The English, too, in their conquests in India, have always acted according to this policy, till their dominions have extended to the limits of Khelat. If this be a valid plea, let there be an end of all government in this world, except that of America. We shall never approve of this policy; but the discussions about Egypt have filled us with apprehension.

6. The *Amrita Bazar Patrikā*, of the 2nd August, has an article headed "Loyalty, and the need of helping Turkey." The editor refutes the argument of those who contend that natives cannot, consistently with their loyalty to the British Government, advocate the cause of the Turk. This is especially the

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
August 2nd, 1877.



case with natives of Bengal, who a century ago, disloyal to the Mahomedan Government of the day, gave over the kingdom to British rule. There cannot be, indeed, any doubt that in this, the Hindus showed a lamentable

Helping the Turks is consistent with loyalty to the British Government.

ignorance of their own interests; the more so, as the occasion was most favourable for subverting Mahomedan rule altogether, and regaining their independence. It was the period of Mahratta ascendancy and the downfall of the Moghul power. But whether that step was a wise one or not, we have little cause for regretting it, and still less as the English rule is becoming older in India. The most uncompromising enemies of the English Government must admit, that the country never enjoyed the blessings of peace and justice which now prevail. We do not, of course, say that the British Government is altogether free from fault; but with an increased acquaintance between them and the people these are gradually disappearing.

As well wishers of the British Government, therefore, we should seek to do all that lies in our power to oppose the advance of Russia towards this country. Now, it is perfectly well known that the chief object which Russia has in view, in her present war with Turkey, is to make her way to India. It is therefore our duty to help Turkey in order that this object might be frustrated.

7. The *Grámbartá Prákashiká*, of the 4th August, regrets to observe that neither the Indian Government nor the authorities in England recognize the good which has accrued to the country from the permanent settlement of land; and that, regardless of the oppressions, that are committed on the people in connection with the Road and the Public Works Cesses, they are very anxious that the Salt Duties should not be enhanced, although it is precisely these which are not felt. Such ignorance in the authorities is really surprising!

The Road and the Public Works Cesses, and not the Salt Duties, oppressive.

GRAMBARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
August 4th, 1877.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

8. The *Sahachar*, of the 30th July, has the following remarks on the appointment of Moulvie Abdul Luteef to the Northern Division Magistracy of Calcutta:—Mr. Eden has acted well in this matter. Moulvie Abdul

The appointment of Moulvie Abdul Luteef to the Police Magistracy fair and well-considered.

Luteef worked for many years in the mofussil with great credit to himself. Unlike many Magistrates, who abuse the discretionary power of awarding punishments with which they are vested by the Criminal Procedure Code, the Moulvie is almost invariably right in assessing the degree of punishment, which should be inflicted on an offender. He seldom makes use of the power of summary trial. It is not only because he is an able Magistrate that we praise him so much; he is a dutiful son of India, which is considerably indebted to him. Both Hindu and Mahomedan communities are gratified to notice his promotion, for he has done much to induce good feelings between them. Is it not, therefore, a matter of regret, that such an able man should have to spend the best portion of his life in his own country in a comparatively insignificant post?

SAHACHAR,  
July 30th, 1877.

9. In an article entitled "Mr. Eden and Bengal," the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 2nd August, observes that, although the injury done to the people of this province by the passing of the Public Works Cess Act has been incalculable, the beneficial measures already initiated by Mr. Eden,

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
August 2nd, 1877.



coupled with the consideration that, in the matter of the Public Works Cess,

The subject of Indigo oppressions in Behar should be promptly attended to.

His Honor was but carrying out the instructions of the Government of India, have greatly contributed to win back to him the popularity, which he has all along enjoyed, but which was shaken for some time. We ask him to confer a lasting benefit on this province, in exchange for that which it had so long enjoyed from the permanent settlement, now no more. Should the three great measures which at present engage His Honor's attention—namely, the checking of the indigo oppressions in Behar, the formation of appellate benches, and the introduction of grades among the native schoolmasters be carried out, a lasting boon will be conferred on the country. The first, however, calls for prompt interference.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
August 2nd, 1877.

10. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 2nd August, writing from Jessore, complains of the inconvenience and loss, occasioned to proprietors of landed property, by the provisions of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876. What with stamp fees, pleaders' fees, and expenses of travelling, many poor people have had to suffer seriously in their pockets.

Inconvenience and loss occasioned from complying with the requirements of the Land Registration Act.

SADHARANI,  
August 5th, 1877.

11. The *Sádháraní*, of the 5th August, thus concludes an article headed the "Hooghly Epidemic":—The committee appointed to enquire into the subject, and test the truth of Rajah Digambar Mittra's theory, as to the causation of the fever, have submitted their report and received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor. If it were not, however, a sin to

The committee, for enquiring into the cause of the Hooghly epidemic fever, a failure.

curse anybody, we could heartily curse the members for their trouble. A committee is appointed to enquire into a subject; they regard themselves as in the position of a Civil Court Judge, and remark that the plaintiff has failed to prove his case. What intelligence! What reasoning! What was there to prevent the members from making a searching examination of a theory, which is believed to be true by the whole people?

SOMA PRAKASH,  
August 6th, 1877.

12. The *Soma Prakásh*, of the 6th August, regrets that Government still persists in ignoring the theory of the causation of the Hooghly epidemic fever, maintained by Rajah Digambar Mittra. The people, however, firmly believe in its truth; for it is a fact, that fever prevails most in places where the sub-soil is damp.

Rajah Digambar Mittra's theory as to the causation of the Hooghly epidemic fever correct.

#### EDUCATION.

13. Adverting to the creation of some Assistant Inspectorships, and other changes in the Education Department, proposed in a recent resolution of Government, the *Bhárat Sangskárák*, of the 30th July, remarks:—Most of these proposals must be admitted to be very important. The two systems of superintendence by District Magistrates and Circle Inspectors respectively, introduced into the department by Sir George Campbell, have been a fruitful source of much irregularity as well as needless labour and confusion. Doubtless, by this means Sir George sought to impose a check on the almost irresponsible power of the Inspectors regarding expenditure; but, acting according to his well-known convictions as to the superiority of the executive service to all others, he made the educational officers entirely subordinate to and dependent on it. We have all along exposed the defectiveness of this arrangement. The Education Department

The double system of supervision in the Education Department, by Magistrates and Inspectors, defective and irregular.

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK,  
July 30th, 1877.



must first be allowed to work unfettered ; and checks should be imposed afterwards, if they be really needed. This may be easily done by keeping an eye on the superior officers of the department, and calling for periodical reports from them. It is not at all justifiable to entrust the Magistrates and others with educational work ; for the simple reason that, in the first place, they have little leisure to bestow on it ; and, in the second place, they are not generally competent to do so. It is therefore proper that such matters should be left entirely in the hands of the Education Department. The proposal to appoint a number of native assistant inspectors is really a wise one. The prospects of the native officers of the department are few. Not to speak of the teachers, the difference between an Inspector and his deputy is as wide as that between a Brahmin and Sudra. What could be a greater matter of reproach than that such a competent man as Baboo Rádhiká Prasanna Mukerjee found it more profitable to exchange his position as a Deputy Inspector for a clerkship ; and that such an able and well-known man as Baboo Dína Nath Sen, of Dacca, left the education service to become the manager of a zemindary ? Failing prospects of promotion, why should really able men remain content with their low position for any considerable time ? An Assistant Directorship or Assistant Inspectorship, to which a native should be eligible, is a great desideratum. It should be so arranged that a teacher's prospects of promotion should even extend to a Directorship. Where else should we seek for justice, if not in the Education Department ?

It is needless to observe that, should the proposed arrangement be carried out, a great improvement would be made in the system of inspection, as well as in the audit of accounts. There has been a lamentable irregularity observable in both these branches of the department, ever since the days of Sir George Campbell.

It is also a mistake to leave the task of superintending primary education, as now, in the hands of the Magistrates. If progress in this direction is really desired, the Education Department should have the absolute control over it. The position of the Sub-Inspectors, who superintend the working of the páthshálás, really calls for improvement ; they being under the necessity of humouring a number of masters. In conclusion, we thank Mr. Eden for his efforts to introduce reforms into the Education Department.

14. We extract the following passage from an editorial in the *Sahachar*, of the 30th July, headed the "Quality of primary education in Bengal":—  
We must freely admit that, under no other Government, was education imparted to the people on such a systematic plan as under the British ; although we cannot add that this system is perfect or comprehensive. We should, of course, be grateful for what we have ; but it would be going beyond the limits of truth if we were to recognize this as adequate to the needs of the country. Nor are our rulers ignorant of this fact. Those, however, must be singularly blind to the real state of matters, who triumphantly point to the progress of native education in India. We sincerely believe that statesmen will not be influenced in their policy by anything which these men have to say. Roughly speaking, education of the natives was first taken in hand by Lord William Bentinck, and since then its progress has been almost uninterrupted. Under him, and even after his time, it was, however, the higher and middle classes only that were thought entitled to its benefits. Sir George Campbell was the first Governor that directed his attention to the subject of

The reasons why primary education in Bengal is in a very backward condition.

SAHACHAR,  
July 30th, 1877.



primary education ; and he did much to secure its benefits to the mass of the people. But, being hostile to the interests of high education, it was his intention to extend primary instruction at its expense ; and thus, instead of becoming an object of gratitude, by encouraging education both high and low, he came to be regarded as an enemy to the country. It would have been ruined had he been allowed to carry out his projects. His scheme of primary education has done some amount of good. The quality of education, however, imparted in the páthshálás is very low. This is due to a number of circumstances ; the chief of which is, that the existing páthshálás and the guru maháshayas having been utilized for the purpose of carrying out his scheme by the grant of small monthly sums, the result is not at all satisfactory. The gurus, besides attending to their pathshalas, have to do other work to earn their livelihood. And thus it happens that these primary schools remain much in the same condition as they were fifty years back.

SAHACHAR.  
July 30th, 1877.

15. The same paper has an article headed the " Education Department and Mr. Eden," from which we make the following extracts :—Should the revised scheme of the Education Department be carried out, there will be no end of the troubles of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, placed as they have been under two masters—the Magistrates and Inspectors. We cannot help shedding tears whenever we remember the misfortunes of Sub-Inspectors. These are placed under the superintendence of the Deputy Magistrates, and that of course means under that of their sheristadars. Mr. Eden has called for an expression of opinion on his proposals, from Magistrates and Commissioners : we wish he had consulted the views of the leading associations of the country also.

Relations of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools to their superiors should be defined.

The leading associations of the country should be consulted as to the proposed revision of the Education Department.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
August 3rd, 1877.

16. The *Education Gazette*, of the 3rd August, makes the following observations in reference to Mr. Eden's proposals to revise the Education Department :—As to the creation of four Assistant or Joint-Inspectorships, it should be remarked that the measure will be exceedingly beneficial both to the department and the schools. By this means the prospects of promotion of the officers in the department will be increased, and the very considerable difference, which now exists between the pay of the graded and non-graded officers, will be to some extent lessened ; while the schools will have the benefit of more frequent and searching inspection. We do not see what good can possibly accrue from the establishment of an audit office under the Director. To pass the bills of the aided schools certainly does not take up much of the time of the Inspectors ; while, on the other hand, the present system has this advantage, that, in having to pass the bills, the Inspectors have monthly an opportunity of knowing the condition of the schools, and arranging for the removal of any defects that may come to their notice on such occasions.

Establishment of an audit office unnecessary.

The creation of four Joint-Inspectorships a wise measure.

It has further the advantage of enabling the Inspectors to exercise an efficient check on the income and expenditure of the schools, and placing in their hands a power of bringing over the secretaries to their own views. They can now, by refusing or delaying to pass them, compel the managers to be attentive to their duty. This will no longer be the case if they are relieved of the duty of passing the bills. It will not be well if all the bills be passed in the Director's office. They will be either passed as soon as submitted, or else after a reference has been made to the Inspectors ; in which case there will



be much unnecessary delay and increase of correspondence. Nothing, again, has been said in the resolution as to the supervision that should be exercised over the expenditure of the primary scholarship funds. We wish that this audit branch had not been proposed. The editor approves of the other proposals, and directs the attention of Government to the anomalous position which the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors occupy in the education service. Nothing has been done to simplify their relations with their superiors and define their duties.

17. The *Hindu Hitaishini*, of the 4th August, in an article on the Education Department, makes the same remarks as those noticed in paragraph 12 of our last report.

Reforms in the Education Department.

HINDU HITASHINI,  
August 4th, 1877.

18. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 5th August, reproduces the observations of the *Sádháraní*, on the subject of education (see paragraph 11 of our last report).

Reforms in the Education Department.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
August 5th, 1877.

19. The *Soma Prakásh*, of the 6th August, makes almost the same remarks as the *Education Gazette* on the proposed reforms in the Education Department. The editor suggests that if an audit branch be created under the Director's office, and a number of Joint-Inspectorships formed, the services of the Inspectors might well be dispensed with; for what work remains for them to do? The colleges being directly under the Director, do not require their inspection; while the schools may be efficiently inspected by the Joint-Inspectors. A great saving may be effected by the abolition of the post of Inspector.

Inspectorships may be abolished simultaneously with the establishment of an audit office, and the creation of Joint Inspectorships.

SOMA PRAKASH,  
August 6th, 1877.

#### FAMINE.

20. The *Sambád Bháskar*, of the 30th July, writes the following, in the course of an editorial headed "A famine apprehended in Bengal":—In dealing with the present famine in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, our rulers are pursuing a line of policy quite different from that which was followed by the Government of Lord Northbrook during the crisis of 1874.

SAMBAD BHASKAR,  
July 30th, 1877.

The Rulers not watchful regarding the distress of the people. Not to speak of importing grain from elsewhere, they are not even willing to do so much as regulate its transport from one province to another. Lest any news respecting the alarming condition of the country should reach his ears, the Viceroy has sought refuge among the Himalayan retreats, which are not accessible to reports of distress or death from starvation. The Lieutenant-Governor is, indeed, out on his tour through the several districts of this province; but he has not attended to the chief want of the people—the scarcity of food. Vast stores of grain are being exported especially to Madras and Bombay; and this has considerably sent up the price of grain in Bengal.

21. The *Bhárat Sangskarak*, of the 30th July, makes the following remarks in one of its editorial paragraphs:—It is idle to indulge in such speculations as that the famine in Madras will not in any way affect us in Bengal. Already in many places in this province rice sells at famine rates. Is it yet too late for the people of India to waive selfish considerations, and unite to relieve the present distress? We are surprised to notice, that the Government has not yet attended to the position of affairs in Southern India, with the same earnestness which it showed in dealing with the Behar famine.

The necessity of united action in dealing with the severity of the distress in Southern India. Government not sufficiently attentive to its duty in this matter.

BHARAT SANGSKARAK,  
July 30th, 1877.



**SAHACHAR,**  
July 30th, 1877.

22. A correspondent of the *Sahachar*, of the 30th July, remarks that considerable distress is occasioned to the inhabitants of Cuttack from the high price of rice in that place. The coarse quality sells from eight to nine seers for the rupee. They are living on one meal a day. The Madrasee and other mahajuns are buying up almost all the grain available for exportation. This has caused considerable excitement among the people.

**BISHWA DUT,**  
August 1st, 1877.

23. The *Bishwa Dút*, of the 1st August, advises Government to prohibit exportation of rice from Bengal, and make arrangements for facilitating the inland transport of grain. Some respectable gentlemen in every district should also be asked to furnish correct information as to the stock of rice that may be in it, from time to time.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK,**  
July 30th, 1877.

24. The *Bhárat Sangskárák*, of the 30th July, observes that it is exceedingly gratifying to notice, that the authorities in Cuttack have at length interfered in the management of the endowed shrine of Gopaljee, and dismissed the mohánta. This act has our fullest approbation; and we only wish that other mohántas in Bengal were similarly dealt with. Could nothing be done to induce a better state of things in connection with the management of the wealthy shrine of Tárakeshwar.

**URDU GUIDE,**  
August 4th, 1877.

25. The editor of the *Urdu Guide* feels happy in being able to announce to his readers, that his efforts, every week during the past two years, in the matter of assisting Turkey, have proved successful; inasmuch as committees have been formed all over Hindustan, comprised of all castes and creeds without distinction, who are sending money to Constantinople; and thanks are offered to all such, as well as to those in the Central Committee in Calcutta, by whose means vast sums of money have been forwarded from time to time.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 11th August 1877.

JOHN ROBINSON,  
Government Bengali Translator.